

Date 2-9-70

To:

☒ Director

FILE #

Att.:

☐ SAC

Title

AMERICAN DESERTERS

☐ ASAC

COMMITTEE

☐ Supv.

DESERTER MATTER - SEDITION

☐ Agent

☐ SE

☐ IC

☐ CC

☐ Steno

☐ Clerk

ACTION DESIRED

☐ Acknowledge

☐ Open Case

☐ Assign \_\_\_\_\_ Reassign \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Prepare lead cards

☐ Bring file

☐ Prepare tickler

☐ Call me

☐ Recharge serials

☐ Correct

☐ Return assignment card

☐ Deadline \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Return file

☐ Deadline passed

☐ Return serials

☐ Delinquent

☐ Search and return

☐ Discontinue

☐ See me

☐ Expedite

☐ Send Serials \_\_\_\_\_

☐ File \_\_\_\_\_

to \_\_\_\_\_

☐ For information

☐ Submit new charge out

☐ Initial & return

☐ Submit report by \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Leads need attention

☐ Type \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Return with explanation or notation as to action taken.

Enclosed is an article from the 2-7-70, issue of "Weekend Magazine" entitled "Counter Attack" and another entitled "Why They Wont Fight."

\_\_\_\_\_ is the subject of BUfile

42-270681 and \_\_\_\_\_ is the subject of

BUfile 42-268449. There is no prior record on

others mentioned. XXXX Legat Ottawa

(Enc. 2) ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE ATTACHED

See reverse side

Office \_\_\_\_\_

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10 MAR 4 1970

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ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
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DATE 5/1/97 BY SP2A/mga

# There Are Thousands Of Deserters From The US Armed Forces In Canada. Here Are A Few Of Their Stories

**TOM GOSSE:**

"I decided I  
just couldn't  
support the war"

**DAVE  
BUTTERFIELD:**

"I'd never have  
been able to live  
with myself if I'd  
gone to Vietnam"

**DAVID MILLEN:**

"I have to do  
what I truly  
feel is right"



Closely involved in work of American Deserters Committee in Montreal are (L to R): Larry Svirchev, Jim Weeks, Paul Petri, Steve Argo, John Nichols

# Why They Won't Fight

By William Spencer  
Weekend Magazine

2 - Weekend Magazine Feb. 7, 1970

## Some deserters explain what made them decide they could no longer serve in the US armed forces, and why they came to Canada

SHOULD DESERTERS from the US armed forces have the right to return to their country without being punished? Many of the thousands of deserters living in Canada think so — and now, for the first time, something is being done about it.

Almost all the deserters want to settle down here. But they also believe they have done nothing wrong, morally, in refusing to have anything to do with what they see as an unjustifiable war in Vietnam. And anti-war and church groups in the US are planning to bring pressure on the American government to eventually grant amnesty to deserters — although it has never done so before.

An American congressman, Edward I. Koch, called for amnesty for deserters and draft dodgers after visiting Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal last month. At a press conference, the New York Democrat said: "They should be welcomed back neither as heroes nor as criminals, but as young men who are doing their best to uphold the finest traditions of this country."

No one knows exactly how many deserters there are here, but their numbers have been increasing dramatically in recent months. And as they grow in strength, numerically, they are becoming far better organized — and more vocal — than ever before.

"They shouldn't be able to keep us out of our own

### B. APPROX

country," says Dr. Donald Bourke. "They're denying us our basic rights." A highly articulate New Yorker, Dr. Bourke, 29, is one member of the military "brain drain" into Canada, caused by the Vietnam war, who is working for an honorable return to the US for deserters. Dr. Bourke was a captain in the US army reserve until he was called to active duty and deserted. Now he's working for a large Montreal hospital and, in his spare time, for the American Deserters Committee (ADC).

One result of better organization among the deserters is the promise of badly needed financial help from Canadian churches and other groups. A meeting with church leaders from Canada and the US in Windsor in early December produced the expectation of some large contributions, which the Canadian Council of Churches agreed to distribute among the deserters' organizations, of which there are about half a dozen across the country.

It's impossible to estimate accurately the size of the deserters' community in Canada. Recent US government figures put the desertion rate at over 73,000 last year, compared to 40,000 in 1967. Norman Wall, who has been working with the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme (TADP) for three years, puts the figures at 60,000 to 75,000 deserters and draft

About 60 percent of the deserters head for Toronto and 40 percent for Montreal or Vancouver. They go to groups they may have heard about through the anti-war movement in the U.S. — the ADC in Montreal, the TADP or Union of American Exiles in Toronto, and Assistance with Immigration and the Draft (AID) in Ottawa.

Between 15 and 35 people come in to the TADP office on Yonge Street every day, says Mrs. Wall, and slightly more than half are deserters. Since last May, when the immigration department reversed an unofficial policy that had led to the turning back of a number of deserters at the border, deserters have been closing the gap on draft dodgers, and now exceed their rate of entry, although not their total number here.

Accepting the deserters' estimates, at least 3,000 have come to Canada in the past six months alone.

So busy is the TADP, says Mrs. Wall, that only 15 to 30 minutes can be spent with each person. "We have just enough money to cover the overhead," she explains. "We can pay the staff, and the rent, but we can't give the deserters money, or medical help, or a feed-in centre, which we'd like to."

In Montreal the ADC has more "time" but even less money. The flow of deserters is just a trickle compared to Toronto, but there's only one full-time counsellor, and he isn't paid.

Still, there always seems to be just enough money to keep going — early in December, the ADC had \$350 in the bank and \$300 in bills to pay.

There's little difficulty in giving the deserter what he needs most — a roof over his head. The ADC has

hood around its office. On a few streets, there are so many basements and walk-ups occupied by deserters and draft dodgers the area has a closely knit feeling. Communal living is popular; most things are shared, and with almost everything in short supply, it's just as well. Cigarettes are hand-rolled, posters and flags cover the cracks in the walls, umbrellas serve as lampshades and trunks as coffee tables.

The first few months of a deserter's stay in Canada are rough. He usually has little or no money and few clothes; customs officers look twice at a casual "visitor" carrying all his possessions. Deserters are advised to enter as visitors and apply for landed immigrant status once inside; otherwise they might be rejected at the border and sent back. It is not unusual for a deserter to get off a bus by plane and approach the nearest stranger for help.

Once here, the deserter cannot work until he is landed, which can take several weeks or even months. To obtain a visa, he should have a promise of work, which can be hard to come by, especially in Québec.

Aside from practical considerations, he has to cope with the shattering dilemma of being an exile in another country, of trying to face up to the fact he may never be able to go home again.

The average deserter is in his late teens or early 20s, most often just an ordinary American kid who thought little about war and killing until he came face to face with it — and said no.

"I feel a little sad that I had to do this after going through so much for my country," said a 23-year-old deserter from Brooklyn who had spent a year in Vietnam as a medic. "Hell, no, that's not what I really feel. I feel angry, very angry."



B. APPROX. 1952

Not many Canadians have deserted from the US forces and sought refuge in their own country. Tom Gosse has — but he didn't know until a year ago that he is a Canadian. Born in the US, Tom, 20, is the son of a Newfoundland fisherman who lives in Boston and has never taken out American citizenship. He had enlisted in the navy for four years as a way of avoiding the war.

However, after a few months as an aviation bosun's mate on the aircraft carrier Shangri-la, Tom learned his ship was going on patrol with the Seventh Fleet off the coast of Vietnam early this year. Tom's job was to push planes around on the flight deck, and he says, "I decided that launching planes was just as bad as picking up a rifle and killing someone."

A few months before he deserted, Tom applied for discharge on the grounds that he was a Roman Catholic and had become opposed to killing during the course of his service.

However, he was turned down, and his ship flew to Boston where he learned that his

naval station maybe I could get processed for a discharge. I turned myself in there, and was put into the restriction barracks. Then when I reapplied as a conscientious objector, they said, 'We'll send you right back to your ship, kid.'

"I had four hours until my plane left for Florida, so I went back to see the lawyer and told him there was no way I was going back. He said 'You'll get court-martialed.' I'd seen the brig on the ship, and there was no sense in going through all that."

So Tom took a plane to Toronto instead of Florida. He didn't see his family before he left. They'd turned him into the FBI, so at least he says, "They can't see deserting."

Arriving at the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme office last January, Tom was told they didn't help deserters. He was referred to the ADC in Montreal, and there someone mentioned that sons of Canadian citizens are also Canadians.

Before he could be recognized as Canadian, there were certain forms that had to be filled out by his parents. His parents sent the forms back ripped to shreds. Only after Ottawa had checked his records was he accepted as a citizen.

Tom doesn't write home now but he says, "It doesn't bother me anymore. That stopped when I realized my family had disowned me, and won't help me. Nothing's ever going to make me go back."

Photos by Bruno Massenet



B. APPROX. 1950

The turning point for Jim Shearer came when he was a sergeant with the First Cavalry in Vietnam. Out on search-and-destroy missions in the countryside, he found some of the men in his squad weren't satisfied with just killing the enemy.

"In the field," he says, "they'd cut off the VC's ears, or penis and put it in his mouth. Sometimes they'd tear off their First Cav shoulder patches and stab it in his head with a bayonet."

Jim, 20, reported these events to his commanding officer, a captain, who took the matter up with his superior officer, a lieutenant-colonel.

"He [the captain] came back and said it was best to keep it hushed up. The man has two more bars than I have, the CO told me, so what can I say? Either be quiet or you'll go to jail."

Born in Kansas City, Missouri, Jim grew up in Phoenix, Arizona. He dropped out of school in the 11th grade, enlisted in October 1966, and was sent to Vietnam a year later, where he made sergeant in the infantry.

After a year in Vietnam, Jim extended his tour so he could get out of the army five months earlier than usual. Rather than having to serve an additional 14 or 16 months after returning to the US.

He joined a helicopter unit in October 1968 as a door gunner, flying support for the infantry in the north, around Quang Tri. In any prisoners were taken, Jim says, they'd be handed over to the helicopter crew for questioning. Sometimes, according to Jim, "They'd go down and get three trucks and tie a gunny sack and rope around them, and if they wouldn't talk they'd dangle them through the trees if they still wouldn't talk it would go on until they were dead."

Jim eventually got into trouble with his superiors because "I was playing this hippie role too far. I wouldn't call a major 'sir', just 'hey, man, you know'."

Court-martialed, he was sent back to the States. At Fort Jackson, South Carolina, he woke up one morning after sleeping through reveille to find an MP standing over him with a gun pointing at his head. The MP had orders for him to be locked up in the stockade for this infraction.

"The CO was a real SOB," says Jim. On the way to the stockade, Jim told his guard he was going to make a phone call, but instead headed for his car, parked nearby.

When the MP gave chase, Jim belted him with his kit bag and ran for it. He got away. After some months spent hiding behind an elaborate disguise in nearby Columbia, South Carolina, and working for \$6 a night in New York, Jim was given the address of the ADC in Montreal and moved there.

Continued



# Tim says two M's beat him, then tightened his handcuffs until his hands



B. APPROX 1950

Why would anyone return to the US and turn himself in to the military authorities after deserting to Canada? Tim Van Landingham, 40, says he did it to work against the war in Vietnam from within the armed forces.

Soon after he first enlisted in August, 1968, he discovered that the marines and Tim Van Landingham just weren't suited to each other. Of his six and a half months in the marines, four were spent in the "brig". His confinement came about, Tim says, mostly because of his disrespect for senior officers, and being AWOL.

Deciding to "desert because he wasn't treated as a person", Tim, from Bay City, Michigan, came to Canada last March. Then, in August, he went back "to help others get out".

He soon realized he wouldn't be in a position to help anyone. After surrendering to a master sergeant in Detroit — and, naturally, refusing to call him sir — Tim says he was forced to stand in the corner of a room for half an hour, without moving. Then he was brought back to see the sergeant, and when he still refused to stand at attention or address the sergeant properly, he was sent back to the corner. This procedure was repeated three times.

Finally, Tim claims, he was handcuffed and two M's beat him. They then secured his handcuffs to a radiator, and slowly tightened the cuffs until his hands started turning purple. This continued for about 10 minutes.

That did it for Tim. When he had been locked up, he removed the glass and escaped.

He returned to Montreal, where he has remained, out of work, and without much prospect of finding any, although he would like to get a job in the aircraft industry.



B. APPROX 1948

Michael Kettner, 22, says he enlisted in the army when he was faced with the choice of either "getting married, or going in". Before that, Michael, from Grand Rapids, Michigan, had spent about one and a half years at junior college, dropped out, and travelled around the US.

Once inside the army, he was sent to Fort Knox, Kentucky, in the summer of 1967, where he found military life quite pleasant. So much so, in fact, that he volunteered for the special forces of Green Berets.

Mike went through airborne training at Fort Benning, Georgia, and part of the special forces training at Fort Bragg, North Carolina. But after the first phase of his training he came to the conclusion that "the army and Vietnam wasn't where it was at".

The change in his attitude led to his being terminated, as a member of the special forces. He was punished, he says, a few times in the form of a company grade article 15, for drinking in the barracks and being off base in fatigues, and was given \$25 fines and extra duties. He was also "busted" to a private from PFC.

Two months after being kicked out of the Green Berets, Mike was listed for service in Vietnam.

"I'd been thinking of deserting ever since jump school, really," says Mike. "I'd always thought of myself as an individual, and not part of the mass."

However, he reported to Oakland, California, stayed for two days, then took off to see his brother in San Diego. After four weeks, he went back to Oakland and got in touch with an anti-war group, which advised him to apply as a conscientious objector.

It didn't work. Instead, Mike went through a long, involved process of trying to fight army red tape. He was sent to Fort Riley, near Topeka, Kansas, and for the first time thought of coming to Canada when an officer warned him not to try it.

Mike crossed over at Samia last April with the assistance of the "underground railroad", and since coming to Montreal has been making a little money doing carpentry jobs, and selling Montreal's underground newspaper, Logos.



B. APPROX 1952

David Butterfield received a telegram a year ago, January, at the University of Bordeaux, in France, where he was studying, informing him he had been drafted. At that time he was 20, from a comfortably-off family in Westport, Connecticut, and a drop-out from Harvard, where he had been studying psychology. He lost his student deferment when he left Harvard.

Although he felt he might not be able to take the discipline, "Basic combat training and leadership school at Fort Dix, New Jersey, convinced Dave there was more to it than that — and he applied for conscientious objector status.

What really changed his mind were the combat sessions "where you go out in the mornings and practise stabbing people with bayonets." He added, "Originally, I was hoping to become a medic, but the medic's job is just to help the soldier do a better job of killing."

One night, driving back to the house from a Sunday pass with a friend, Harry Griswold, 20, from North Branford, Connecticut, Dave talked over the possibility of deserting to Canada. They decided to come for a while to see how they liked it.

"We were pretty tense up to the time we got across the border," says Dave. "I thought, 'Something's bound to happen.' But when we got through, we both got out of the car and yelled. It was a pretty great feeling."

Unlike most deserters, Dave has few money worries, lives in a comfortable apartment and speaks good French. He hopes to open a stereo equipment shop with a friend from the US.

Despite the risks involved, Dave has returned to the States several times to visit friends and his mother, who, he says, understands his reasons for deserting. "I'd never have been able to live with myself if I'd gone to Vietnam," he says.

105-1857

started turning purple



David Millen is a shy, fair-haired 18-year-old from Detroit, Michigan. He had arrived in Montreal two days before with a friend, and the ADC had moved them into a basement flat. **B. APPROX**

Lacking two credits towards his high school diploma, Dave had enlisted in the US army on May 27, 1969. Dave thought he would become "independent" in the army, but soon discovered he was just a number.

Sent to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for eight weeks of basic training, Dave had trouble fitting in almost immediately. "I had emotional difficulties," he said, "and I couldn't conform to the discipline. At home, I had been taught to think like a man, but here you were just like cattle. There was no room for individuality."

Sent to another company to continue his training, Dave went AWOL for 12 days in Detroit, where he did a lot of thinking, but didn't go home. He decided to go back, received a summary court martial, a demotion to private E-1, the lowest rank, and a fine of two-thirds of a month's pay [\$76]. Still, he graduated from basic training and was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for advanced training. Dave spent 13 weeks preparing to be a medic, and at the end of it, received orders for Vietnam.

Home on leave, Dave decided to desert. He obtained the address of the ADC and was driven to Windsor, where he and his friend caught a train for Montreal.

A guitarist who played with a group called The Third World War in Detroit, Dave would like to study piano, and work for a degree in music. But for the moment, he is trying to adjust to his new surroundings.

"I feel I am coming to the age of manhood," he explained. "I don't feel I am a man yet, although the army gave me a foothold on this. But I have to do what I truly feel is right."

See Counter Attack! page 28.

# If you have enough sense to finish high school, then undoubtedly you have enough sense to give this some consideration.

For further information at no obligation to you, mail this coupon postage-free to: Director of Recruiting, Canadian Forces Headquarters, Ottawa 4, Ontario.

Please send me further information on the new Canadian Armed Forces.

(Please print)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ Province \_\_\_\_\_

Age \_\_\_\_\_ Phone Number \_\_\_\_\_

Education \_\_\_\_\_

You have enough sense to consider your future. At this point you're working towards your high school diploma and university entrance standards. We think you have enough sense to continue considering your future by thinking about us: The Canadian Armed Forces and our Regular Officer Training Plan.

As a member of the ROTP, we'd like you to consider its special subsidized Military College plan that leads to a degree in Arts, Sciences or Engineering.

The three Canadian Military Colleges are: The Royal Military College of Canada, at Kingston, Ontario; Royal Roads Military College, in Victoria, B.C.; and Collège militaire royal de Saint-Jean, in Saint-Jean, Quebec.

We'd like you to consider the full, rich, well-rounded on-campus life; the opportunity you have to travel; and the great people you meet.

We'd also like you to consider the Officer's Commission you receive when you graduate and the position, security and opportunities it will bring.

So if you're getting a high school education you should have enough sense to consider your future. And your future with us.



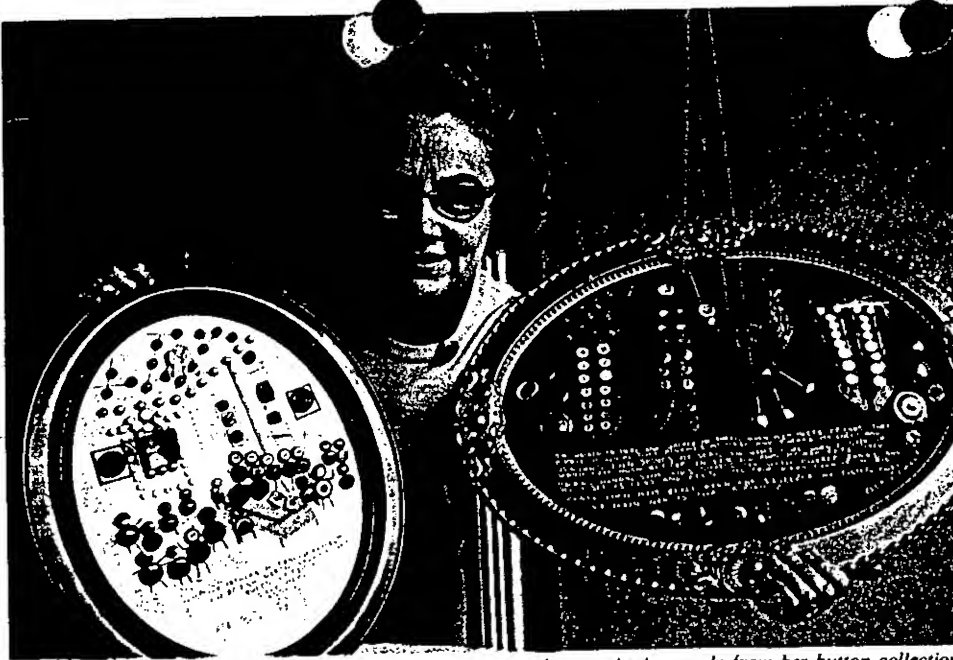
**THE CANADIAN ARMED FORCES**

## Give it some thought.

105-115-27 007 R 13  
Weekend Magazine Feb. 7, 1970 - 5

As I shoved slimy fish down a seal's gullet,  
wrestled with a vicious bald eagle, rowed a little  
boat in the eight-foot swells of the Pacific and  
courageously put up with scores of mosquito bites,  
I realized how happy I was that I had married





Mrs. Ella Heagle of Calgary displays two of the many pictures she has made from her button collection.

## Short Cut Shakeup

"At our house, the haircut that shook up the whole family wasn't on one of the kids but on *me*," writes Mrs. H. G. S. "My new short cut looked pretty terrific, I thought, when I left the hairdresser's. But when I got home my loved ones soon set me right."

Her five-year-old son asked: "Are you going to grow a beard next, Mom?"

Her seven-year-old son said: "Yesterday a mother. Today a witch."

Her 10-year-old daughter just said two words: "Oh, Mother!"

"That's enough, you three!" said her husband. And then he comforted her with, "Never mind, dear. It'll grow out."

## Signs Of The Times

In the Buffalo, New York, zoo, on a glass display case holding poisonous snakes, Barbara Colbert spotted this one: Do Not Rap On The Glass! What Would You Do If It Broke?

As a swap for her, here's one spotted by R. A. McKenzie at the African Safari, near Galt, Ontario: Trespassers Will Be Eaten.

Doyle Klyn

Weekend Magazine Women's Editor

...worth \$10,000...



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454 Stiles Street  
Winnipeg 10, Man.



Mr. Douglas H. Calvert  
42 Lee Ave.  
Simcoe, Ont.



Miss Eliz. P. Rowswell  
30 Pender Street  
Ottawa 5, Ont.



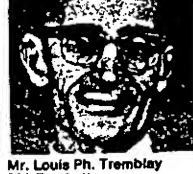
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Moose Jaw, Sask.



Mr. Etienne Savard  
104 Lewis  
Alma, Lac St. Jean, Que.



Mr. Denis B. Zawada  
Sta. #3, 136-3rd Ave. N.E.  
Dauphin, Man.



Mrs. Evelyn Hume  
1214 Columbia St.  
Kamloops, B.C.



# Counter Attack!

## Canada: A Haven For Cowards



**By Ronald Foster**

Civil liberties groups, accompanied by various placard wavers and semi-professional protesters, have all condemned what they term the "inhumane" treatment afforded the

refugee from military service.

They defend, specifically, the American draft dodger or deserter (see page 2), who states he came to Canada on a matter of principle, conveniently labelled "anti-Vietnam", and adopts the title of political refugee.

Political refugees have been, historically, the types who left their homeland only when they could do no more to change the system from within, generally after years of effort which had made their position untenable.

They leave to continue the fight from somewhere else, a country which, in most cases, has a differing political background from their own. A Russian, fleeing Communist ideology, does not choose China for asylum.

The draft dodger or deserter does not leave the U.S. because of persecution, discrimination, poverty, coercion or disreputable behavior by persons highly placed.

He does not leave a graft-ridden society for cleaner air.

He rarely leaves for economic reasons.

He leaves simply because he does not wish to go to war.

That is the beginning of the end.

Man can live alone, and survive. The instant he relinquishes some of this sovereignty he becomes human instead of animal, and multiplied by the thousands he becomes a nation, with responsibilities.

To run from this responsibility, he detracts from his humanity and multiplied by thousands, he again becomes animal.

Most governments recognize the conscientious objector — the man to whom fighting is completely out of the question. In the main, these people have lived this type of life since birth. A conscientious objector is not someone who suddenly decides he would like to be one because

it is to his advantage.

Nothing but admiration is due a person who does not wish to participate in killing in any fashion, and will fight his own fight on the existing battleground — within his own country.

But to run when there is a chance to present an objective criticism labels the deserter as a hypocrite and coward.

This type of person will no more defend Canada than the country of his birth, as he will find that many of the reasons he left the United States exist here as well, including a reasonable and honorable request to defend the principles of its existence.

The draft dodger is not a glamorous rebel, but a running, frightened coward, and the world has seen many of these.

A parasite is a parasite.

*Mr. Foster, a fire department captain in Etobicoke, a suburb of Toronto, is a former paratrooper who served in the Korean war.*

...or \$1,000!



Mrs. Doreen Janet McCall  
1 Eastchester Ave., Apt. 45  
St. Catharines, Ont.



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327 Elmwood Drive  
Moncton, N.B.



Mrs. Lillian Norrish  
R.R. #1, Village of Raglan  
Oshawa, Ont.



Mr. Anderson Morgan  
6 Fort Anharat  
St. John's, Nfld.



Mrs. Gwen Byers  
295 College St.  
Thunder Bay, Ont.



Mrs. Linda Hambleton  
337 Upper Gage Ave.  
Hamilton 53, Ont.



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Sile 1, Box 10  
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Mr. Richard James Hean  
23 Elderwood Drive  
Brandon, Man.



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384 Maisonneuve  
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Mr. Ross D. G. Deacon  
P.O. Box 41  
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Mr. J. N. MacDonald  
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Red Deer, Alta.



Mr. William John Biggs  
6689 - 12th Ave., Rst.  
Montreal 405, Que.



Mr. John Demchuk  
294 Melbourne Avenue  
Winnipeg 15, Man.



Mrs. Jean H. Patien  
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Mrs. Edna Durnin  
40 - 4th St. N.W.  
Portage La Prairie, Man.



Mrs. Terry Sansome  
P.O. Box 490  
Windsor, Nfld.



Mrs. Arthur-Pierre Lortie  
563 Belanger St.  
Mont-Laurier, Que.

105-1001-1

St. Sophie, Que., Feb. 9, 1970.

PERSONAL

Mr. J. Edgar Hoover,  
Director, F.B.I.,  
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Hoover:

According to the Canadian Press, efforts are being made by your Organization to extradite deserters and draft dodgers from the U.S. Armed Forces.

I am enclosing pictures of some of these "phonies" that appeared in this last weekend Montreal Star, also a statement from a former Canadian Soldier that served in Korea.

These people remind me a great deal of the large number of French-Canadians that dodged the Canadian Draft in 1917 and during the last war.

Churchill made a statement during the last war to the affect that he would rather have the Italians against the Allies than with them, especially after the British experience with the Italians during the Retreat from Piza. If Canada ever went to war, I agree with Ronald Foster when he said that these draft dodgers would no more defend Canada than the country of their birth. During the last ten years, we seem to draw more than our share of "screw-balls," including a bunch from Algeria, who first started the bombing and other crazy acts that did nothing but land them in jail.

With the present Canadian Immigration Policy, there is very little that can be done about these "freaks," even if the majority of them are unemployed and depending on charity for their survival.

Yours very truly,

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/14/91 BY SP8/MLG

REC-117

105-185439-14

NOT RECORDED

183 MAR 19 1970

22 FEB 18 1970

(Enclosures)

CORRECTION

4 ENCLOSURE

# Counter

## Canada: A Haven For Cowards

By Ronald Foster

Civil liberties groups, accompanied by various placard wavers and semi-rational protesters, have all condemned what they term the "inhuman" treatment afforded the

refugee from military service.

They defend, specifically, the American draft dodger or deserter (see page 2), who states he came to Canada on a matter of principle, conveniently labelled "anti-Vietnam", and adopts the title of political refugee.

Political refugees have been, historically, the types who left their homeland only when they could do no more to change the system from within, generally after years of effort which had made their position untenable.

They leave to continue the fight from somewhere else, a country which, in most cases, has a differing political background from their own. A Russian, fleeing Communist ideology, does not choose China for asylum.

The draft dodger or deserter does not leave the US because of persecution, discrimination, poverty, coercion or disreputable behavior by persons highly placed.

He does not leave a graft-ridden society for cleaner air.

He rarely leaves for economic reasons.

He leaves simply because he does not wish to go to war.

That is the beginning of the end.

Man can live alone, and survive. The instant he relinquishes some of this sovereignty he becomes human instead of animal, and multiplied by the thousands he becomes a nation, with responsibilities.

To run from this responsibility, he detracts from his humanity and multiplied by thousands, he again becomes animal.

Most governments recognize the conscientious objector — the man to whom fighting is completely out of the question. In the main, these people have lived this type of life since birth. A conscientious objector is not someone who suddenly decides he would like to be one be-

cause it is to his advantage.

Nothing but admiration is due a person who does not wish to participate in killing in any fashion, and will fight his own fight on the existing battleground — within his own country.

But to run when there is a chance to present an objective criticism labels the deserter as a hypocrite and coward.

This type of person will no more defend Canada than the country of his birth, as he will find that many of the reasons he left the United States exist here as well, including a reasonable and honorable request to defend the principles of its existence.

The draft dodger is not a glamorous rebel, but a running, frightened coward, and the world has seen many of these.

A parasite is a parasite.

Mr. Foster, a fire department captain in Etobicoke, a suburb of Toronto, is a former paratrooper who served in the Korean war.

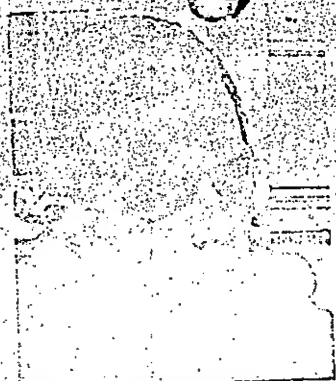
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 7/1/97 BY SP2A/mjg

105-185434-14

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE





Why would anyone return to the US and turn himself in to the military authorities after deserting to Canada? Tim Van Landingham, 20, says he did it to work against the war in Vietnam from within the armed forces.

Soon after he first enlisted in August, 1968, he discovered that the marines and Tim Van Landingham just weren't suited to each other. Of his six and a half months in the marines, four were spent in the "brig". His confinement came about, Tim says, mostly because of his disrespect for senior officers, and being AWOL.


Deciding to desert because he "wasn't treated as a person", Tim, from Bay City, Michigan, came to Canada last March. Then, in August, he went back "to help others get out".

He soon realized he wouldn't be in a position to help anyone. After surrendering to a master sergeant in Detroit — and, naturally, refusing to call him sir — Tim says he was forced to stand in the corner of a room for half an hour, without moving. Then he was brought back to see the sergeant, and when he still refused to stand at attention or address the sergeant properly, he was sent back to the corner. This procedure was repeated three times.

Finally, Tim claims, he was handcuffed and two MPs beat him. They then secured his handcuffs to a radiator, and slowly tightened the cuffs until his hands started turning purple. This continued for about 10 minutes.

That did it for Tim. When he had been locked up, he removed the bars from two windows, broke the glass and escaped.

He returned to Montreal, where he has remained, out of work and without much prospect of finding any, although he would like to get a job in the aircraft industry.



David Butterfield received a telegram a year ago January at the University of Bordeaux, in France, where he was studying, informing him he had been drafted. At that time he was 20, from a comfortably-off family in Westport, Connecticut, and a drop-out from Harvard, where he had been studying psychology. He lost his student deferment when he left Harvard.

Although he felt vaguely that the war in Vietnam was immoral, Dave says "I thought I had to go in because I wasn't sure of my feelings. I was afraid I might not be able to take the discipline." Basic combat training and leadership school at Fort Dix, New Jersey, convinced Dave there was more to it than that — and he applied for conscientious objector status.

What really changed his mind were the combat sessions "where you go out in the mornings and practise stabbing people with bayonets". He added: "Originally, I was hoping to become a medic, but the medic's job is just to help the soldier do a better job of killing."

One night, driving back to the base from a Sunday pass with a friend, Harry Griswold, 20, from North Branford, Connecticut, Dave talked over the possibility of deserting to Canada. They decided to come for a while to see how they liked it.

"We were pretty tense up to the time we got across the border," says Dave. "We thought, 'Something's bound to happen.' But when we got through, we both got out of the car and yelled 'It was a pretty great feeling.'"

Unlike most deserters, Dave has few money worries, lives in a comfortable apartment, and speaks good French. He hopes to open a stereo equipment shop with a friend from the US.

Despite the risks involved, Dave has returned to the States several times to visit friends and his mother, who, he says, understands his reasons for deserting. "I'd never have been able to live with myself if I'd gone to Vietnam," he says.

105-185434-14

ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE



Not many Canadians have deserted from the US forces and sought refuge in their own country. Tom Gosse has — but he didn't know until a year ago that he is a Canadian.

Born in the US, Tom, 20, is the son of a Newfoundland fisherman who lives in Boston and has never taken out American citizenship. He had enlisted in the navy for four years as a way of avoiding the war.

However, after a few months as an aviation bosun's mate on the aircraft carrier Shangri-la, Tom learned his ship was going on patrol with the Seventh Fleet off the coast of Vietnam early this year. Tom's job was to push planes around on the flight deck and, he says, "I decided that launching planes was just as bad as picking up a rifle and killing someone."

A few months before he deserted, Tom applied for discharge on the grounds that he was a Roman Catholic and had become opposed to killing during the course of his service.

However, he was turned down, left his ship when it was docked at Mayport, Florida, and flew to Boston where he consulted a lawyer.

"He said if I turned myself in at the Boston naval station maybe I could get processed for a discharge. I turned myself in there, and was put into the restriction barracks. Then, when I reapplied as a conscientious objector, they said, 'We'll send you right back to your ship, kid.'"

"I had four hours until my plane left for Florida, so I went back to see the lawyer and told him there was no way I was going back. He said 'You'll get court-martialled.' I'd seen the brig on the ship, and there was no sense in going through all that."

So Tom took a plane to Toronto instead of Florida. He didn't see his family before he left. "They'd turn me into the FBI so fast," he says. "They can't see deserting."

Arriving at the Toronto Anti-Draft Programme office last January, Tom was told they didn't help deserters. He was referred to the ADC in Montreal, and there someone mentioned that sons of Canadian citizens are also Canadians.

Before he could be recognized as Canadian, there were certain forms that had to be filled out by his parents. His parents sent the forms back ripped to shreds. Only after his parents had checked his records was he ac-

David Millen is a shy, fair-haired 18-year-old from Detroit, Michigan. He had arrived in Montreal two days before with a friend, and the ADC had moved them into a basement flat.

Lacking two credits towards his high school diploma, Dave had enlisted in the US army on May 27, 1969. Dave thought he would become "independent" in the army, but soon discovered he was just a number.

Sent to Fort Knox, Kentucky, for eight weeks' basic training, Dave had trouble fitting in almost immediately. "I had emotional difficulties," he said, "and I couldn't conform to the discipline. At home, I had been taught to think like a man, but here you were just like cattle. There was no room for individuality."

Sent to another company to continue his training, Dave went AWOL for 12 days in Detroit, where he did a lot of thinking, but didn't go home. He decided to go back, received a summary court martial, a demotion to private E-1, the lowest rank, and a fine of two-thirds of a month's pay [\$76]. Still, he graduated from basic training and was transferred to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for advanced training. Dave spent 13 weeks preparing to be a medic, and at the end of it, received orders for Vietnam.

Home on leave, Dave decided to desert. He obtained the address of the ADC and was driven to Windsor, where he and his friend caught a train for Montreal.

A guitarist who played with a group called The Third World War in Detroit, Dave would like to study piano, and work for a degree in music. But for the moment, he is trying to adjust to his new surroundings.

"I feel I am coming to the age of manhood," he explained. "I don't feel I am a man yet, although the army gave me a foothold on this. But I have to do what I truly feel is right."

105-185434-14  
ENCLOSURE

ENCLOSURE

road", and since coming to "look  
has been making a little money doing  
jobs and selling Montreal's underground  
newspaper, Logos.

100  
10/1  
2

105 18511311-14

ENCLOSURE

4

03

Closely involved in work of American Deserters Committee in Montreal are (L to R): Larry ~~Svirchev~~, Jim ~~Weeks~~, Paul ~~Petri~~, Steve ~~Argo~~, John ~~Nichols~~.

CANADA

ENCLOSURE

February 18, 1970

105-185434-14

b7C  
all

[REDACTED]  
St. Sophie, Quebec, Canada

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 9th, with enclosures, has been received and I appreciate your interest in furnishing this information to me.

Very truly yours,

*J. Edgar Hoover*  
John Edgar Hoover  
Director

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/1/91 BY SP8AM/gas

MAILED 25  
FEB 18 1970

NOTE: Bufiles reveal one [REDACTED] a member of the [REDACTED] from 1919 to 1925, was sentenced in Toledo, Ohio, in 1928, to a term of 15 to 25 years for [REDACTED]. He received a pardon after 6 years and returned to Canada. We have had prior outgoings to this correspondent on 1-23-69 and 9-8-69 in reply to his request for information concerning a former associate. Enclosed was a newspaper article from "The Montreal Star," 2-7-70, concerning U. S. deserters living in Canada.

REX:mrm (3)

Tolson \_\_\_\_\_  
DeLoach \_\_\_\_\_  
Mohr \_\_\_\_\_  
Bishop \_\_\_\_\_  
Casper \_\_\_\_\_  
Callahan \_\_\_\_\_  
Conrad \_\_\_\_\_  
Felt \_\_\_\_\_  
Gale \_\_\_\_\_  
Rosen \_\_\_\_\_  
Sullivan \_\_\_\_\_  
Tavel \_\_\_\_\_  
Trotter \_\_\_\_\_  
Tele. Rm. \_\_\_\_\_  
Holmes \_\_\_\_\_

57 APR 1 1970

TELETYPE UNIT ☐

ORIGINAL FILED IN 64-49559-3

Routing Slip  
FD-4 (Rev. 1-26-66)

Date 2-24-70

To:

☒ Director

BUFILE

~~SECRET~~

Att.: FOREIGN LIAISON SECTION

b7C

☐ SAC \_\_\_\_\_ Title FPC

☐ ASAC \_\_\_\_\_

☒ Supv. 5-1-97

☐ Agent CLASSIFIED BY SP2A/m/gaa

☐ SE DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

☐ IC \_\_\_\_\_

☐ CC \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Steno \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Clerk \_\_\_\_\_

Re:

ACTION DESIRE

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Acknowledge   | <input type="checkbox"/> Open Case              |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Assign _____ Reassign: _____                            | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare lead card      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bring file  | <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare tickler        |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Call me   | <input type="checkbox"/> Recharge serials       |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Correct   | <input type="checkbox"/> Return assignment card |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline _____  | <input type="checkbox"/> Return file            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Deadline passed   | <input type="checkbox"/> Return serials         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Delinquent  | <input type="checkbox"/> Search and return      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Discontinue   | <input type="checkbox"/> See me                 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Expedite  | <input type="checkbox"/> Send Serials _____     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> File  | to _____  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> For information   | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit new charge out  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Handle  | <input type="checkbox"/> Submit report by _____ |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Initial & return  | <input type="checkbox"/> Type                   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Leads need attention                                    |   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Return with explanation or notation as to action taken. |   |

b7C

REC-62

105-185434-15

NOT RECORDED

8 MAR 10 1970

(over)

~~SECRET~~ Legat Ottawa

See reverse side

Office

~~SECRET~~

b1

b3

per CIA

MAR 11 1970

"ENCLOSURE ON BULKY MAIL"

51 MAR 27 1970

EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE



~~SECRET~~

b1 per CIA  
b3

(S)

Five copies of ACSI's letter  
and enclosure thereto returned herewith.

5 FEB 26 1970

REC'D DOM INTELL DIV  
FEB 26 2 31 PM 1970

~~SECRET~~

Routing  
0-7 (Re:)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

**SECRET**

TO: SAC,

☐ Albany  
☐ Albuquerque  
☐ Alexandria  
☐ Anchorage  
☐ Atlanta  
☐ Baltimore  
☐ Birmingham  
☐ Boston  
☐ Buffalo  
☐ Butte  
☐ Charlotte  
☐ Chicago  
☐ Cincinnati  
☐ Cleveland  
☐ Columbia  
☐ Dallas  
☐ Denver  
☐ Detroit  
☐ El Paso  
☐ Honolulu

☐ Houston  
☐ Indianapolis  
☐ Jackson  
☐ Jacksonville  
☐ Kansas City  
☐ Knoxville  
☐ Las Vegas  
☐ Little Rock  
☐ Los Angeles  
☐ Louisville  
☐ Memphis  
☐ Miami  
☐ Milwaukee  
☐ Minneapolis  
☐ Mobile  
☐ Newark  
☐ New Haven  
☐ New Orleans  
☐ New York City

☐ Norfolk  
☐ Oklahoma City  
☐ Omaha  
☐ Philadelphia  
☐ Phoenix  
☐ Pittsburgh  
☐ Portland  
☐ Richmond  
☐ Sacramento  
☐ St. Louis  
☐ Salt Lake City  
☐ San Antonio  
☐ San Diego  
☐ San Francisco  
☐ San Juan  
☐ Savannah  
☐ Seattle  
☐ Springfield

☐ Tampa  
☐ Washington Field  
☐ Quantico

TO LEGAT:

☐ Bern  
☐ Bonn  
☐ Buenos Aires  
☐ Hong Kong  
☐ London  
☐ Madrid  
☐ Mexico, D.F.  
☒ Ottawa  
☐ Paris  
☐ Rome  
☐ Tokyo

Date **2/12/70**

RE:

**FPC**  
**BUDED 3/26/70**

**b7C**

☐ For information ☐ Retention optional ☒ For appropriate action ☐ Surep, by \_\_\_\_\_  
☐ The enclosed is for your information. If used in a future report,  
☐ conceal all sources, ☐ paraphrase contents.  
☐ Enclosed are corrected pages from report of SA \_\_\_\_\_  
dated \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks:

**b1** [REDACTED] (5)

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EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

Enc. (6)  
Bufile  
Urfile

5-1-97  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2A/m/gow  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X6

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ **SECRET**

25-605134

XXXXXX  
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XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
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- ☐ Deletions were made pursuant to the exemptions indicated below with no segregable material available for release to you.

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- ☐ Information pertained only to a third party with no reference to the subject of your request or the subject of your request is listed in the title only.
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Re: 105-185434-15

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1 ENCLOSURE TO OTTAWA

( 1 tape recording )

RE: [REDACTED] b7c

FPC

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HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/5/97 BY SP4/BJP

105-185434-15

ENCLOSURE



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\_\_\_\_\_ and one cassette tape.

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Re. 105-185434-15 enclosure.

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Re. 105-185434-16.

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~~SECRET~~Date: 1/6/70  
53~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_

(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL

(Priority)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE.

TO DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM LEGAT, OTTAWA (25-605) (P) [X] (u)  
SUBJECT AMERICAN DESERTERS COMMITTEE - CANADA  
IS-MISCELLANEOUS

Reference is made to prior correspondence under the  
above caption, the most recent being my letter of 11/14/69.

Only one copy of enclosures were received, and the Bureau  
is requested to make sufficient copies of the letter and  
enclosures for interested offices, and at the same time,  
make copy of enclosures for information of Ottawa and return  
same. (X) (u)

CLASS. & EXT. BY 6076 WAN/ [X]  
REASON-FCIM 1, 1-2.4.2/3  
DATE OF REVIEW 1-6-60

26 Bureau (Encs. 4) ENCLOSURE

1 Liaison Direct  
1 Albuquerque  
1 Baltimore  
1 Boston  
1 Buffalo  
1 Chicago  
1 Denver  
1 Detroit  
1 Honolulu  
1 Houston  
1 Indianapolis  
1 Kansas City  
1 Los Angeles  
1 Milwaukee  
1 Minneapolis  
1 Newark  
1 New Haven

1 Philadelphia  
1 Pittsburgh  
1 St. Louis  
1 San Antonio  
1 San Francisco  
1 Savannah  
1 WFO

[1 Ottawa] (X) (u)  
REC-66  
MLI:JF 66 1051-185431-17  
(27)

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES  
AND FIELD OFFICES  
ADVISED BY ROUTING  
SLIP (S) BY [X]  
DATE 10/19/79

3/14/91 ST-112  
CLASSIFIED BY SP1 cy/cw  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 106  
SP2 Alm/gac 5/1/97

JAN 8 1970

~~SECRET~~~~INT. SEC.~~APR 6 1970  
Approved: \_\_\_\_\_

58 APR 17 1970

Special Agent in Charge

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

Per \_\_\_\_\_

V682 1030



(u) [OTT] 25-605

~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

b1  
all

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] is apparently identical with the subject of my letter to Bureau, 9/11/69, enclosing information received from the U. S. Consulate, Vancouver, indicating [REDACTED] had been in contact with that office concerning his military status (S)(u) b7C

[REDACTED] is also mentioned in my letter of 12/1/69 captioned [REDACTED] Bufile 42-288708, OO Sacramento, in which it was pointed out that [REDACTED] had furnished an I.D. card to one [REDACTED] (S)(u) b7C

b1

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ ~~SECRET~~ ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

XXXXXX  
XXXXXX  
XXXXXXFEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
FOIPA  
DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET25

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FBI

Date: 1/13/70

178332

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)

Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI  
FROM LEGAT, OTTAWA (25-605) (P)  
SUBJECT AMERICAN DESERTERS COMMITTEE - CANADA  
IS-MISCELLANEOUS

Re Ottawa airtel -1/6/70.  
b1 [REDACTED] 17

3 - Bureau (Encs.-3)  
1 - Liaison Direct  
1 - Ottawa

MLI:jl  
(4)

1 cc - San Francisco  
TPR-546 7-9-70

5-1-97  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2A/m/gas  
DECLASSIFY ON: 25X 6

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OTHERWISE

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REC-115

105-185434-19

JAN 15 1970

3 ENCLOSURE

60 APR 21 1970

Approved: \_\_\_\_\_  
Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_ M Per \_\_\_\_\_



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FBI

Date: 4/15/70

Transmit the following in \_\_\_\_\_  
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL \_\_\_\_\_  
(Priority)

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
DATE 5/14/97 BY SP2P/m/ganFROM *AM* SAC, CINCINNATI (42-0)SUBJECT: AMERICAN DESERTERS COMMITTEE,  
102 Villeneuve East,  
Montreal 151, Quebec, Canada  
DESERTER MATTERS

In 4/9-23/70, issue of "Queen City Express",  
Vol. 1, No. 7, on page 20, under section in this  
newspaper entitled "Paper Street", the following notice  
appears:

"For information about desertion to  
Canada, Contact American Deserters  
Committee, 102 Villeneuve East,  
Montreal 151, Quebec, Canada,  
phone: 514-845-6542."

Also on same page appears the following:

"Montreal (LNS) -- The American Deserters  
Committee (ADC) in Montreal is steadily expanding  
its program in housing, immigration, counseling,  
and job procurement, according to a recent report  
issued by the ADC. It is important for people  
to know about ADC, 'with 30,000 AWOLs running

2 - Bureau

4 - Cincinnati (1 - 42-0)  
(1 - 25-0)  
(1 - 25-19734)  
(1 - 100-18563)

WJR:jso  
(6)

15 APR 17 1970

Approved: *58*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent \_\_\_\_\_

M

Per \_\_\_\_\_

7333

UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN 42-548407-

CI 42-0

"'underground in the U.S. who don't even know that Canada is safe, that there extradition treaties covering desertion,' The Statement said. The ADC says it does not advocate desertion, seeing it as a personal choice for those who have no alternative. The group says that GI's usually split to Canada after an application as conscientious objector has been denied or after he already has orders to go to Vietnam."

b7C      NRD/ 4/23 MK  
Only reference in Cincinnati files to captioned committee is in conjunction with Cincinnati case captioned [REDACTED] SSN [REDACTED] SSA; BOND DEFAULT, OO: Cincinnati, Cincinnati file 25-19734, Bureau file 25-544407.

The "Queen City Express" is a Cincinnati, Ohio, underground newspaper which carries New Left material.

105-185434-A Wash Post & Times  
**CHANGED TO** Herald 4-5-70  
100-454113-A

FEB 9 1973

MH/NA m

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DATE 5/1/97 BY SP2A/M/1010

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION  
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

MAY 28 1970

TELETYPE

OTT 6 525PM JL

URGENT 5-28-70

TO DIRECTOR

FROM LEGAT OTTAWA (105-3948)

**SECRET**

5-1-91  
CLASSIFIED BY SP2 ALM/9a  
DECLASSIFICATION: 25X

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

PAN-CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF DESERTERS AND ANTI-WAR ORGANIZATIONS,  
MONTREAL, FIVE TWENTYNINE - SIX ONE NEXT, IS-MISCELLANEOUS  
1970  
INFORMATION CONTAINED  
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED  
EXCEPT WHERE SHOWN  
OTHERWISE

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[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

[REDACTED] (S)

END.

PAO, FBI WASH DC

56 JUN 17 1970

ROCM 902 9&D

XEROX  
JUN 9 1970

**SECRET**

Classified by 4177  
Exempt from GDS, Category 1  
Date of Declassification Indefinite

(S) JUN 5 1970

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To: SAC, Phoenix  
From: Director, FBI

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INFORMATION CONCERNING

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Enclosure

① - 105-185434 (American Deserter Committee)

RS:pab  
(5)

NOTE: DUPLICATE YELLOW

[REDACTED]

105-185434-

NOT RECORDED  
12 JUN 18 1970

30 JUN 25 1970

SECRET

(Mount Clipping in Space Below)

# Nixon seeking war with China, Hayden tells meeting in Montreal

From the Montreal Bureau  
of The Globe and Mail

MONTREAL — U.S. policy in Southeast Asia is designed to provoke confrontation with China, Tom Hayden, one of the Chicago 8, who were charged with leading demonstrations that led to riots at the Democratic national convention in 1968, told about 200 people at an anti-war meeting in Montreal on Saturday.

He accused President Richard Nixon of proposing the anti-China plan for more than 10 years and said there is grave danger that the plan will be carried out now that Mr. Nixon is President.

The plan can be stopped but only by overthrowing the U.S. Government, he said. It will have to be halted by young people in and outside the United States without waiting for allies from others in the population, an alliance that would be questionable and may never come.

Mr. Hayden is in Montreal

to develop contact between U.S. deserters, draft dodgers and sympathizers in Montreal and the anti-war movement in Berkeley, Calif. He spoke at McGill University to a crowd of mostly young people that paid \$1.50 plus donations to hear him.

He was the highlight of an evening meeting that was part of a three-day conference of anti-war groups in Canada that ended yesterday.

Mr. Hayden called the President "a person who has been dedicated since at least 1948 to an all-out confrontation with the Communists, Southeast Asia and the Soviet Union." He called this an indication of trouble to come and said the U.S. invasion of Cambodia is mild, compared with what will develop.

Mr. Hayden compared the U.S. invasion of Cambodia to the French defeat at Dien Bien Phu in 1954. He said Mr. Nixon's policy is to lead the U.S. into a war with China.

Mr. Nixon's idea of support embraced the use of atomic weapons, he said. He pointed to the generation gap when he said Mr. Nixon has been dedicated to the destruction of social revolution in Asia for longer than most of his Saturday audience has lived.

"The Administration believes military victory is necessary in South East Asia, with atomic weapons if necessary, and they believe they can get away with it because world public opinion will be too slow to turn the situation and ineffective afterward." The same is true of U.S. public opinion. He estimated that from 20 to 25 per cent of Americans oppose the war in Vietnam and are committed to getting out, about the same proportion want victory and the rest of the country is unhappy but does nothing.

Mr. Hayden said the short time available to change the direction of the United States means that the silent majority should be ignored by young people.

Twenty five years of cold war and five years of the Vietnam war have not stirred them and "they may just sleep through" the next stage, he said. "You have to make a go of it with who you have the numbers you have."

Even the most recent pro-

tests in the United States, including events that led to student deaths at two colleges are "altogether inadequate."

Mr. Hayden was brought to Montreal by the American Deserters Committee, which is host for the first national conference of draft resisters and deserters in Canada. A staff member of the committee said that all cities with committees were sending delegates except Calgary, where the group is short of money.

Workshops were held in private. Even the Saturday night meeting was restricted by organizers' decision to disallow television or radio reporting. An underground film crew

from New York filmed the weekend.

Among the areas discussed during the weekend was what the long-term policy of U.S. deserters in Canada should be. The major options are to blend into Canadian life quietly and keep open the human pipeline across the border or to develop an increasingly militant opposition to U.S. policies, as the number of young Americans coming to Canada for anti-war reasons grows, the group may seek to influence U.S. policy from Canada or to reassemble as a larger force back in the United States. The committee may make a statement today.

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. DeLoach	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Gale	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Sullivan	_____
Mr. Tavel	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

(Indicate page, name of newspaper, city and state.)

"Globe & Mail,"  
Toronto, Ontario

Date: 6/1/70  
Edition: PAN-CANADIAN  
Author: CONF. OF DESI  
Editor: ERS AND ANTI-  
Title: ORGANIZATIONS  
MONTREAL, 5/29-  
6/1/70  
Character: IS-MISC.

Classification:  
Submitting Office: OTTAWA  
☐ Being Investigated

105-185434-A  
NOT RECORDED  
184 JUN 24 1970

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DATE 5/21/97 BY SP2001/m/gao

for 5-TWO b7C  
100 SAN FRANCISCO



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

# Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI

DATE: 7/28/70

FROM : SAC, ~~San Francisco~~ <sup>HAMRX</sup> (100-62608) (C)

REC-62

SUBJECT: AMERICAN DESERTERS' COMMITTEE - CANADA  
IS - MISC.

Enclosed for the Bureau are 10 xerox copies of the "Toronto American Deserters' Committee Newsletter", a two page letter issued by the Toronto American Deserters' Committee, 75 Huntley Street, Toronto 5, Ontario, Canada, (416) 920-3923.

One copy of this letter and of the enclosure is designated for information to Buffalo and to Detroit, which cover parts of entry nearest to Toronto, Canada.

This newsletter was made available [REDACTED]

Enclosed newsletter undoubtedly received wide distribution and needs no classification. However, any mention of the fact that it was [REDACTED] should be classified SECRET to protect [REDACTED]

A characterization of the RU is appended.

San Francisco contemplates no further action regarding enclosure.

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(2 - Legat, Ottawa; 25-605)  
(1 - 105-184369; RU)

- 1 - Buffalo (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
1 - Detroit (Encl. 1) (Info) (RM)  
3 - San Francisco  
(1 - 100-61281; RU)

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(12)

EX-117

REC-62

105-185434-27

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B JUL 30 1970

SP4/aw  
NAT INT. SEC.



Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1

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ALSO KNOWN AS  
PED UNION, BAY AREA  
REVOLUTIONARY UNION

In September, 1968, a source advised that the Revolutionary Union, commonly known to its membership as the Red Union (RU), was formed in early 1968 as a covert, revolutionary, Marxist-Leninist organization ideologically oriented toward Communist China, which it views as the model of the correct revolutionary Marxist-Leninist line as developed through MAO Tse-tung. The RU advocates the necessity of violent revolution and open guerrilla warfare to overthrow the existing political system in the United States and effect radical changes in this nation, and some members are collecting firearms, explosives, and other weapons and have engaged in guerrilla warfare and firearms training. In the San Francisco Bay Area, the RU consists of three locals, one each in San Francisco, the East Bay, and the Peninsula.

In April, 1969, a second source advised that the RU partially surfaced during that month through advertisements in select "New Left" periodicals, identifying three members of the Executive Committee as public spokesmen and offering for sale select writings of the RU, including a "Statement of Principles," in the form of "The Red Papers." With the exception of the three publicly identified spokesmen, the general membership of the RU will remain covert; however, individual members are free to reveal their RU membership to close political associates as the necessities of political effectiveness dictate.

The PU's published "Statement of Principles" calls for the smashing of the existing state apparatus by the United States working class and the establishment of communism and the dictatorship of the proletariat; recognizes the necessity of violent revolution and organized armed struggle to achieve those ends and calls for the creation of a revolutionary party based upon Marxism-Leninism as developed through MAO Tse-tung.

APPENDIX